000 or simple small wooden sticks.

291 The feminine headgear universally adopted in Hungary is a small shawl (fejkendő) knotted either under the chin or on the back of the head. The color, material, size and method of fastening the fejkendő change from region to region. This garment has recently appeared in the cities, too, because of its low price.

361 Dwellings. The Magyar villages consist of courtyards of either the linear or the grouped type. In the former, the living quarters and the outbuildings are built all in one row, either contiguously or else very close to each other; in a few cases they are placed under the same roof. In the grouped type, the buildings are spread out over the lot.

342 476 Even now the average Magyar peasant builds his own house, or at the very most, he may consult a more experienced fellow townsman. His relatives and neighbors seem always to be more than glad to volunteer for such works as transportation of the materials, covering of the roof, etc. This cooperative effort (kaláka, segítség, kocsta) often turns into a real festivity, with various ceremonies and joyful celebration.

Protection of the agricultural labourers.

745 In spite of all the difficulties inherent in the years
241 of depression following the first world war, the Government introduced social welfare measures which will have their beneficial effects on the welfare of the agrarian population for a long time to come.

465 These measures were taken by the Government as
468 far back as 1923. Act XXV of 1923 laid the foundation for the regulation of minimum wages for farm labourers, another law (Act XXIV of 1923) regulates the legal procedure in wage disputes, a third law (Act XI of 1923)
● [476] secured subsidies for the co-operative societies of farm labourers. The interest of the farm labourers under contract was promoted by Act V of 1933 in a marked degree by regulating the forms of contracts.

Minimum wages.

465 Since the minimum wage act of 1923 only regulated
241 the wages of day-labourers, in 1940 a new law was enacted which extended the benefit of minimum wage legislation to all kinds of farm labour. In conformity with the provisions of this law the minimum wage standards are fixed in each county separately according to subsistence standards, value of labour and working conditions prevailing in the county. Care was taken that laws enacted for the protection of labour should be enforced. To this end the agricultural labour inspection bureau was established, which is entrusted with the task of enforcing the provisions of the law.

Employment bureaux.

464 At the time of the establishment of the labour in-
241 spection bureaux the state modernized the agricultural